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— The Smithsonian collections for the International Exhibition have been forwarded to Philadelphia from Washington. They are designed to illustrate the resources of sea and shore, of the chase and fisheries, in the United States. Specimens of all the animals in this country will be exhibited, and all the machinery of hunting and trapping will receive the amplest illustration. It is stated that there are forty-five hundred casts of food fishes now at the Smithsonian ready to be sent. The casts are made of plaster and papier mache, modeled from frozen specimens and from photographs. Among the other objects there will be a running screen of the size of eighteen hundred square feet, filled with photographs of American food fishes. The dresses of the fishermen in various climates, the varieties of flies used in catching trout, the fishing rod, the harpoon, and the lance, will all be shown. The chase of the whale will be fully explained by the plainest object lessons, and among the treasures is a cast showing the capture of a whale. The exhibition of furs will be one of the most remarkable ever seen on the continent. The useful products of our inland and foreign waters (other than vertebrates), have been arranged by Dr. Dall. Among these will be shellfish, crabs, shrimps, corals, star-fish, sponges, and marine products not of an animal nature. Specimens of rare American animals and reptiles, and a group of lay figures intended to convey an idea of the character and habits of the North American Indians, will complete a very excellent collection.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

National Academy of Sciences, Washington. — April 18–20. Professor Henry opened the public session by delivering the annual report which serves as a review of the year. It was confined to the official affairs of the Academy. The report of this year contains a touching allusion to the loss the Academy has sustained in the death of Prof. Joseph Winlock, the astronomer of Cambridge, Mass. Among the most prominent of the supporters of the Academy who have been called away by death during the past year was Vice-President Henry Wilson, who, although not a member, was one of the founders. He took a chief share in the preparation of the bill under which the Academy was organized, and urged its passage through Congress. Reviewing the present condition of the Academy, Professor Henry remarked that the plan by which its headquarters were fixed at Washington presented some inconvenience as a centre in comparison with larger cities ; but there is no other place in the Union which contains so large a proportion of scientific men to its inhabitants, and the local society devoted to science is among the most prominent in the land. The establishment of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, is now certain also to concentrate at no great distance from Washington a considerable band of prominent men of science.

There is also good reason to hope that means will be found to defray the expenses of non-resident members in traveling to and from the meetings.

The Academy, Professor Henry said, is becoming in a certain sense a leader of public opinion in respect to the expression of calm judgment and weight of scientific authority. This was its appropriate position. The recent instances in which the government has sought its aid were then briefly mentioned : its judgment had been required in respect to microscopic determination (with reference to collecting duties) of the proportions of wool imported in invoices of calves' hair; and it was estimated that a million of dollars would be saved to the revenue in consequence. Still more recently investigations had been ordered to ascertain the value of certain applications to the paper used in preparing fractional currency ; and as to the crystallization of different grades of sugar, as a means for classifying them. The direction of the scientific part of the Polaris expedition was intrusted to the Academy. Dr. Emil Bessels has been engaged in preparing the material obtained for publication. Three volumes are nearly complete. They will contain the results in the departments of hydrography, meteorology, and astronomy. A fourth volume is in preparation, of which Admiral Davis has charge ; this will contain the narrative of the expedition and much biographical information ; its expense is borne by the Navy Department. The legacy left by Alexander Dallas Bache to the Academy has been applied, (1) to the preparation of a magnetic survey of the United States ; (2) to observations on sun-spots, conducted at Cambridge, Mass. ; (3) to certain researches on light and heat. The first of these undertakings is in a condition to report considerable progress. The map when completed will prove of important service for surveying purposes and topography generally, as it will determine the dip and direction of the needle for all localities. By the record of these data now, the students of the earth's magnetism will have a means in future years to ascertain the rate and laws of the great secular variations, as yet only imperfectly understood. The observations on the sun were conducted by the late Professor Winlock ; since his death some arrangements have been projected for collating his work and continuing it. The researches on light and heat are carried on by Charles Peirce, a son of Prof. Benjamin Peirce. Part of the regular work of the Academy consists in having memoirs prepared of its deceased members, and the results of this work were stated.

The following papers were read : The Character of the Eocene Fauna of New Mexico, by E. D. Cope ; A Conjectural Restoration of a Pueblo of the Mound Builders, by Lewis H. Morgan (in which he took the ground that the Mound Builders were village Indians who had migrated from the tropics, and that the mounds were the building-sites of their tenement-houses) ; The Geology of Petroleum, by J. S. Newberry ; The Geological Evidence on the Question of the Cause of the Cold of the Ice Period, J. S. Newberry ; The Geological Structure and Topographical Aspects of the Catskill Mountains, by James Hall ; The Geological and Physical Structure of the Black Hills, by Henry Newton; The Age of Mountains as determined by Degradation, by J. W. Powell.

Five members were elected, namely, Professors Langley, Peters, and Haldeman, General Warren, and Mr. Clarence King.

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SCIENTIFIC SERIALS.[1]

THE ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY. — April. Is there such a Thing as *Eozoön Canadense?* a Micro-Geological Investigation, by Otto Hahn. Descriptions of some New Species of Annelida from Kerguelen's Island, by W. C. McIntosh. Extinct Lemurina, by W. H. Flower. Note on the Embryogeny of *Salmacina Dysteri*, by A. Giard.

ARCHIVES DE ZOÖLOGIE EXPÉRIMENTALE ET GÉNÉRALE. — No. 4, 1875. Contributions à l'Histoire des Grégarines des Invertébres de Paris et de Roscoff, par A. Schneider. Recherches sur l'Appareil Circulatoire des Oursins [Echinus], par E. Perrier.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZOÖLOGIE (Siebold und Kölliker). — March 6. Researches on Free-Living Nematodes, and the Genus *Chætonotus*, by O. Bütschli. On the Ontogony of Cyclas, and the Homology of the Germ-Layers in the Mollusks, by H. von Ohering. On the Silk-Glands of Lepidoptera, by F. E. Helm. On the Formation of the Blastoderm in the Spiders, by H. Ludwig. On the Challenger Expedition. Letter to Professor Siebold, by R. V. Willemoes-Suhm.

PETERMANN'S MITTHEILUNGEN. — January 21st. The Ground Work of the Map of the Loango Coast, by P. Güssfeldt. The Geographical Convention in Paris, July 15 till September 16, 1875. The Southern Batta-Land of Sumatra, by A. Schreiber. Geographical Necrology of the year 1875. Journey to Araguay, by Dr. Couto de Magalhães, in January, 1865. March 1st. The Distribution of Sedimentary Rocks in Europe, by H. Habenicht. River Navigation in Southern New Guinea. Views from the High North, by Karl Weyprecht. The Mongols and the Land of the Tanguts. Przewalsky's Journey.

MONTHLY MICROSCOPICAL JOURNAL. — April. On a New Arrangement for Illuminating and Centring with High Powers, by W. H. Dallinger. The Identification of Liquid Carbonic Acid in Mineral Cavities, by W. N. Hartley. On some Structures in Obsidian, Perlite, and Leucite, by F. Rutley. On the Aperture of Object-Glasses, by F. H. Wenham. On Zeiss' $\frac{1}{25}$ Immersion, by W. J. Hickie.

BULLETIN OF THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY. — III., Nos. 11–14. Exploration of Lake Titicaca, by A. Agassiz and S. W. Garman. I. Fishes and Reptiles, by S. W. Garman. Notice of the Palæozoic Fossils, by O. A. Derby, with Notes by A. Agassiz. Recent Corals from Tilibiche, Peru, by A. Agassiz and L. F. Pourtales. The Development of Salpa, by W. K. Brooks.

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[1] The articles enumerated under this head will be for the most part selected.